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Incendiary Bomb

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1. In September 1951 it was rumored in the Pyongsan (125-14, 38-53) (XD 9406) area of North Korea that the Soviets had recently invented for use against aircraft a new air incendiary bomb (kongki yonso tan) with the following characteristics:
 - a. It is discharged by anti-aircraft artillery and explodes when at a height of about 30 meters, causing an intense flame through a space of 20 cubic meters. The bomb does not harm ground troops, but is designed to affect aircraft, which cannot fly through the area for 30 minutes after the bomb has exploded.
 - b. The cost of an air incendiary bomb is equivalent to that of a heavy bomber plane, but is less expensive and easier to make than an atomic bomb. It has been successfully tested in Siberia.
2. Propaganda offices of the North Korean government in September were extensively emphasizing the existence of the air incendiary bomb to demonstrate that even should the Kaesong negotiations fail and World War III result, it would be possible to counter United States air power by the use of this bomb. The propaganda was effective.¹

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